



PROF. GOODWIN.



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SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

WE have heard much of the conflict between Science and Religion, but if the truth be told it has generally been a conflict between Science and Theology, — a different thing. The war has raged when scientific discoveries or theories have been found at variance with theological dogmas, but it seems to me that true science, apart from theories, can never be really opposed to religion. To be clear, let us set down definitions:

Science is knowledge gained by systematic observation, experiment, and reasoning; knowledge coördinated, arranged, and systematized." The *search* for such knowledge or truth may also be included.

Religion is in part the healthful development and right life of the spiritual nature."

Knowledge,—truth,—can never be in opposition to the healthful development and right life of the spiritual nature; neither can such development and life unfit us for the appreciation or pursuit of knowledge.

If the scientific man has often underestimated the power and essential value of religion in human life, it has been partly due to the intolerance and blindness of theologians and partly to his own over-valuation of some theory,—mistaking it for one of the re-

alities of the universe. If on the other hand religious men have mistakenly rejected the conclusions of science they have often had good cause to be suspicious, for there is no dogmatist so fierce and irreconcileable as the scientific.

But it has by no means been all warfare, even between science and theology. In the earlier history of science, we find the priest and the monk her most ardent devotees. The Egyptian priests were the astronomers, the mathematicians and the engineers of their day. The shepherd-astronomers of Judah were the first to find the wonderful child in Bethlehem. The monks nursed science through the appalling darkness of the middle ages, and Friar Bacon experimented so successfully that his brethren mistook his science for necromancy. Then followed a long line of scientific-theological worthies down to our own day. On the other side, many great scientific men have maintained the essential unity of science and religion. Kelvin, Tait, Dawson and Drummond may be mentioned as examples of this happy combination. Their successors are more and more numerous, and we can now confidently assert that Science and Theology are approximating so rapidly that they must soon

be in complete accord. Signs of the times are many. For example, at a recent congress of medical men, the British Medical Association, Dr. Hyslop, the Superintendent of the Bethlehem Royal Hospital, said:

"As an alienist, and one whose whole life has been concerned with the sufferings of the mind, I would state that of all hygienic measures to counteract disturbed sleep, depressed spirits, and all the miserable sequels of a distressed mind, I would undoubtedly give the first place to the simple habit of prayer. . . . Let there but be a habit of nightly communion, not as a mendicant or repeater of words more adapted to the tongue of a sage, but as a humble individual who submerges or asserts his individuality as an integral part of a greater whole. Such a habit does more to clean the spirit and strengthen the soul to overcome mere incidental emotionalism than any other therapeutic agent known to me. . . . "I believe it to be our object, as teachers and physicians, to fight against all those influences which tend to produce either religious intemperance or indifference, and to subscribe, as best we may, to that form of religious belief, so far as we can find it practically embodied or effective, which believes in 'the larger hope,' though it condemns unreservedly the demonstrable superstition and sentimentality which impede its progress."

And thus the man of science has rediscovered for himself the healing power of prayer on "the mind diseased," and the ennobling influence of the religious attitude upon the whole life. "It embodies," says he, "the most healthy and preservative devel-

opment of our social forces." The whole stream of man's existence is religion; and science and theology are to-day beginning to unite in the old problem of tracing that stream to its source in an Infinite Being. Science and theology are akin in this, that investigation leads at last to a region where research fails and faith alone rules. I call it *faith*. Perhaps the word is not well chosen, but I cannot find a better.

As, in ages past, the Theologian has been the guardian of Science, may we not hope that we have reached a time when science shall be the guardian of religion. Religion is in part a reliance upon a higher power to guide us in life, to show us the best way for us to go. But what are the objects of scientific research and study? The student of pure science searches for truth in nature. He seeks to pierce through mere appearances, often fallacious, and to penetrate as deeply as he may into the mysteries, —to discover natural laws, i.e., those regularities in natural phenomena which connect a number of them together in a common manner. But these laws are only statements of groups of facts which have been found to have an orderly arrangement or sequence, and they do not *explain* the universe. They themselves require explanation. What is the *cause* of this order, or what is the hidden mechanism? And so comes the theory, which after all is only a sort of glorified guess, as, e.g., the atomic theory. Then suppose the guess can be by any possibility established as actual fact, which in general is impossible, the theory itself still requires explanation. If there are atoms, how did they acquire their re-

markable properties? And so scientific inquiry leads inevitably to a First Cause. During the latter half of the 19th century the most strenuous efforts were made by many leaders in science to escape this conclusion, but Spencer himself, the prince of them all, at last acknowledged the impossibility; and many since, and the number is growing rapidly, have come to see that true science and true religion must unite on this ground. The student of pure science is nowadays in good company when he is at the same time, in the best sense, a religious man. "The undevout astronomer is mad." The man of science whose soul does not expand as he traces the wonderful and intricate mechanism of nature can only be compared with the student of theology who remains small and mean-spirited in spite of his daily contact with the great spirits of all ages. Both have failed to respond to a noble stimulus.

In applied science we find the same helpful union. The science of medicine has raised the maxim, "cleanliness is next to Godliness" to such a position that a devout Bible student might indeed be pardoned if he expected to find it in the book of Proverbs. Biology and bacteriology have given it a meaning and application so deep and wide that we might almost say now in a certain sense, "cleanliness *is* Godliness." To keep the body clean because it is the temple of the soul and because an unclean body will prove a poor habitation for a clean soul,—that gets a deep meaning when we appreciate the close connection between the state of the body and that of the mind and the soul. To eat with unwashed hands is as much a sin to many of us as it was to the Jew

of old, and for the same reason. He was taught that the washing of hands was a symbolical rite, and doubtless he often observed it in an unavailing, perfunctory way; but I have no doubt that its careful observance in those times of ignorance of hygiene often saved him from contagion. What the Jew practised as a religious rite, many to-day must observe as an everyday precaution against disease. But physiology and medicine have also taught us that a man cannot be his best self unless he keeps the *inside* of his body clean. If by careless eating, hasty eating, over-eating, lack of exercise, or any other breach of the laws of his body which are often plain to common sense, he causes the streams of his life to become turbid, he sins against these laws and so sins against God. He is not the man he ought to be. His thinking may become muddy, and his lack of clear vision may lead to muddy conduct. Science tells us that a brain supplied with poor or poisoned blood will not do its work as it should. Many a noble spirit is *unavoidably* hampered in this way, but such is the power of a great soul over such circumstances that a fruitful life has often been lived from first to last in a miserable, diseased body. But what shall we say of the man who *knowingly* throws away the advantage of a sound healthy body by indulgence in some habit or appetite, or neglect of some obvious precaution?

Science goes deeper than this in emphasizing the teachings of religion. She tells us that an act often repeated becomes at last more or less automatic, i.e., while at first it was ordered and *controlled* from the centre, the brain, it may at length by long use be a more or less unconscious response

to a stimulus passing through some lower nerve centre and missing altogether the seat of thought and judgment. This casts a dreadful light upon the enslavement of a sinful habit. More and more it becomes an unconscious or automatic act, until at last the habit is established—the act is no longer passed in judgment. "My mind to me a kingdom is," is no longer true—he has ceased to be king of himself, the greatest royalty of all. So the man who indulges in occasional lying, becomes at length an automatic liar;—some men cannot tell the truth. So, too, many a man has become a thief by getting used to helping himself from government, corporation or other public property; and the nice sense of honour in such matters once abused, the action may become automatic, independent of judgment or principle. "It is the first step which costs" in these matters of violation of the principles of clean living, truth, honesty, and fair dealing. It is the first act which gives a violent wrench and causes distress, because it is thoroughly conscious. Physiology tells us why it is less painful afterwards. Religion tells us that the conscience has been put to sleep. "Conscience" and "consciousness" are close together here.

This is science, but theology is equally clear on this point. Listen to Thomas à Kempis:

"We must be watchful especially in the beginning of the temptation; for the enemy is then more easily overcome, if he be not suffered to enter the door of our hearts, but be resisted without the gate at his first knock."

Wherefore one said (Ovid) "With-

stand the beginnings, for an after remedy comes often too late."

For first there cometh to the mind a bare thought of evil, then a strong imagination thereof, afterwards delight, and an evil motion, and then consent.

And so by little and little our wicked enemy getteth complete entrance, whilst he is not resisted in the beginning.

And the longer a man is negligent in resisting, so much the weaker does he become daily in himself, and the enemy stronger against himself."

But physiology is just as clear with regard to *good* habits,—what one may call *the habit of right living*. This too may become to a considerable extent automatic. A man of principle is one who is accustomed to submit his conduct to the crucible of religion, although he may call it by another name. Being accustomed to do this, it becomes easy for him to ward off assaults before which an unprincipled man is as weak as water. The sinful action finds a well-worn trail.

But it is sometimes stated that the scientific habit, or attitude of mind, is opposed to religion. This is true only so far as it is true generally that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." There is a cocksureness of the half-baked "scientist" as there is of the half-baked philosopher. There is a state of disturbance, of disillusionment with which we all sympathize. If we have not already passed through it we are very likely to come to it. Unhappy are we if we never get beyond it. But no man need stay in that dreary land of doubt and negation, if he has the patience and courage to push on along the

trail until he comes out into the clear bright atmosphere of a reasoned conviction; for almost every real student, whether of literature, philosophy, or science, must pass through these three stages, of second-hand faith, skepticism, and reasoned conviction.

Drummond in his *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, has pointed out what is more than an analogy. The same laws prevail in our whole na-

ture. Man is a unity and not a dualistic being. Do we then degrade the spiritual by making it subject to the same laws as the physical? Rather we elevate the physical, the material, and recognize the tremendous importance of studying and observing the laws of our bodies because in doing so we are at the same time safeguarding our spirits.

THE PASSING OF THE QUEEN.

I.

The trees have cast their garments down
To form a golden way;
The hills are robed in golden haze
To honour Autumn's stay.

II.

A moment only does she pause
Where golden rod bends low;
With one bright sudden gleaming smile
She sets the world aglow.

III.

The trees are moaning to the hills,
The skies are cold and gray,
For Autumn, Queen of all the year
Has gone her way.

NOVEMBER.

No sun,—no moon
No morn,—no noon,
No dawn, no dark, no proper time of day,
No sky,—no earthly view
No distance looking blue,
No road, no street, no t'other side the way,
No top to any steeple,
No recognition of familiar people,
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No fruits, no flowers, no butterflies, no bees,
No—vember!

—TOM HOOD.

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Editorials.

ALMA MATER ELECTIONS.

BY the time the next JOURNAL appears, Queen's will be once more in the throes of an election campaign. A few suggestions therefore may not come amiss; they will come more opportunely now than after the fight is over. The main interest naturally centres in the election of the president. For the last three years the elections have been keen, perhaps each succeeding election a little keener than the one before it. Last year feeling ran high, almost boiled over in fact. But the good sense of the students prevailed, and all at last passed off smoothly. This year the constitution is more definite as to the conduct of the election, and the machinery is more adequate. There should be no difficulty on this score.

But, on the other side, in the matter of making nominations for the presidency, the same old defect remains. If the presidency is to be given round to each faculty in turn,

or if men are to be put up as the nominees of a faculty and are to be supported solidly by the faculty which nominates them, then we can never be sure of having the best man for president. It is true that in the past we have not suffered much, for exceptionally strong men have been put up by both sides. But we cannot be certain that this will always be so. It might easily happen that a strong faculty or interfaculty vote would elect a weak man against one eminently qualified but less ably supported.

Faculty spirit is a force at Queen's. It is keen in Science and Medicine. It is growing in Arts. It is becoming a power. It is a power already and it might as well be recognized. We are not of those who deplore the growth of faculty spirit in the university, for we do not think it is growing at the expense of Queen's spirit, but rather in conjunction with it. Much ill was expected by some to accrue from the interfaculty football matches, but any one who takes the trouble to visit the "gym" after one of these will find nothing but the liveliest good-fellowship prevailing between men who ten minutes before were doing their best to defeat one another. True sportsmanship and common sense have overcome any little danger that there might have been. The matches have been fought with a keenness and spirit that never entered into the old interyear games. Fresh football material has been brought out; the university sport has been benefited and no ill effects have appeared.

All this looks very much like a digression, but it has a real bearing on the matter in question. If faculty spirit is not an evil, there is no reason for discouraging it. It might better

be used. But like all useful forces it may tend to go to an extreme, as it does in elections, for instance. It needs tempering, and in this connection we have a proposal. The proposal is one made by a last year's graduate who is not at college this year, but who has the good of his Alma Mater at heart. It is as follows:—"That it be made a part of the unwritten law of the university for the faculty from which the Alma Mater Society president is elected in any session, to refrain from placing a presidential candidate in the field in the session following." The scheme has many points in its favor. It would take advantage of the strong faculty spirit and make use of the present system of nomination by faculty which has hitherto defied every attempt at change. It would employ the faculty spirit as a check upon itself. Faculty spirit demands support, though not necessarily blind support, for a faculty candidate. But as one faculty would be left each year without a candidate in the field, its members could divide, according to the merits of the candidates from the other faculties, or on the election issue if one should appear. Arts and Science would fight one year, while Medicine would hold the balance. Next year Arts and Medicine might fight and Science hold the balance, while in the third year Science and Medicine might struggle and Arts look on. By making each faculty the opponent in different years, of each other faculty, undesirable "cast-iron" interfaculty combines could be prevented, and the objectionable custom of "handing round" the presidency, which seems to be coming into favor, could be got over. Science and

Medicine could not combine year after year against Arts, nor Arts and Medicine against Science. The very fact that a union of two faculties had proved successful for one or two years would render it, not impossible indeed, but unlikely that that union should exist in the next.

But the proposal has objections as well as advantages. It may be that it will sometimes prevent the candidature of some desirable party simply because a member of his faculty had held the office during the previous session. This would be a misfortune indeed, but it is possible that some way of surmounting the difficulty could be found. The matter appears to us to be worthy of consideration. We have no desire whatever to force the issue, but merely bring up the question that it may be discussed.

A PROTEST.

THOUGHTLESSNESS is often urged as an excuse for misdemeanors within college as without. Too often a person when asked why he did such and such a thing by which another person was considerably inconvenienced, answers simply, "I never thought," and considers the matter ended. He does not stop to reflect that it is his duty to think, and to think always, but offers the flimsy excuse for faults which he is too indolent or too careless to correct. Selfishness is decried by everybody, but in many cases it is but thoughtlessness "writ large." Your true gentleman is not selfish; ergo, your true gentleman is not thoughtless, but respects the rights and privileges and feelings of others and refrains from infringing upon them.

But we have not moralized thus far

for nothing. We have an axe to grind. In the Arts reading-room, a number of abuses have shown themselves of late. The reading-room is kept up at considerable expense by the Arts Society. It is well supplied with the leading periodicals, and is a real boon to the student who would keep posted on the gossip and thought of the world. For obvious reasons it is necessary that comparative quiet should reign in the room and that such things as whistling, loud talking and reading aloud should be strictly prohibited. Yet some students so far forget themselves in the room—if that is any excuse—as to carry on animated discussions on various topics, and in many cases do not take the trouble to lower their voices even a little. Such conduct, to put it mildly, shows in the persons who are guilty, but little regard for the rights of others, and but scant respect for the rules of the Arts Society. But there are others—more obnoxious even than the merely thoughtless ones—who find their amusement in mutilating the reading matter, and still others who go so far as to carry off periodicals partly or bodily. The practice is as inexcusable as it is unnecessary. If a student wishes to preserve an article, a request to the managing curator will in most cases enable him to secure it when it is taken from the file, or if it is in one of the better class of magazines, he can purchase it for a few cents at the annual auction sale. The person who so admires a passage in a paper as to wish to preserve it might at least do his fellow-students the credit to consider that they too might admire it and wish to read it. Then if nothing else can persuade him to curb his pil-

fering propensities and respect the rights of others, let him reflect that he is guilty of a crime for which in the past expulsion from the university has not been considered too severe a penalty.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

ON another page appears an account of the reorganization of the Queen's Dramatic Club. The move can hardly be too strongly commended. This organization has been a success in the past and it can be made a success again, although for a year or two it has been allowed to lapse. We have but little sympathy with those who claim that a dramatic club should have no place in a true university. Next to the press, the stage has, perhaps, the greatest influence on modern life. In the large cities its power comes very close to equaling that of the press. An idea presented on the stage is so different from one presented in cold print. It is graphic, clear and living. It strikes home whether the recipient wills it or not. When the ideas presented carry such force, it is important that they be wholesome and pure.

This force is at work in the world, in the nation, sometimes for good, too often for evil. It follows the taste of the people, and in the reformation of taste lies the reformation of the stage. This is where the university can come in. It is the function of a university to create and elevate ideals. If it fails in this on any side it is not fulfilling its true function. It cannot, it dare not, stand idly by and see a mighty force such as the stage working in the land without playing its part in guiding that force into the proper channel. The least it can do

is to reform the taste in its own constituency and create there a demand for what is high class and good. This is what the Dramatic club is striving to do, and in this it is worthy of all support.

The Dramatic Club is not a very ancient organization. It had its origin about six years ago in a group of students who met twice a month to read in character an act from one of Shakespeare's plays. The spirit of the thing seized upon the readers. They committed their parts to memory, and even made some attempt at acting them in private. Next session the club took a more ambitious form, and the Trial Scene in the Merchant of Venice was staged and presented in Convocation Hall. The result was encouraging and a year later still more difficult casts were attempted, the Quarrel Scene in Julius Caesar, the interview between Autolycus and the clown in the Winter's Tale, and the tremendous and difficult scenes which picture the madness of Hamlet. These were successfully presented before an audience at the Opera House. This was the climax. The year '02-'03 was not so successful, though some progress was made in scenes from Twelfth Night. In the session '03-'04 Julius Caesar was studied with a view to presentation, but the undertaking was so great that the members of the club became discouraged and dropped it. All through the want of a trainer was keenly felt. Some one was needed who was versed in the technique of dramatic presentation, who could tell exactly where the defects were and how they could best be remedied.

This year the club is fortunate in having an experienced and competent

trainer. Rev. James Carruthers has consented to drill the members, and already has them hard at work on some scenes from Twelfth Night and The Merchant of Venice. Having his skilful management and the assistance of a strong board of critics, the Dramatic Club bids fair to complete before the end of the session the most successful year of its existence.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A correspondent suggests that the bust of Lady Aberdeen be rescued from the Library stack room and given a place of honor in one of the college buildings. He is right. We are not overburdened with works of art at Queen's, and it is really too bad that one of the few we have should be kept out of sight.

Some one has suggested that the mock parliament be revived, and there is really no reason why it should not be. True, last year's attempt was not a success; it was not taken seriously enough. Perhaps it was left until too late in the session. But the interest it created while it lasted showed that a mock parliament seriously undertaken could be made a real success at Queen's as at other colleges.

The Political Science and Debating Club has reorganized for the present session. A report of the meeting, and a list of the new officers will be found on another page. The new scheme of holding two informal meetings a month for the discussion of live political, social and economic questions is an excellent one, and if carried out should add much to the usefulness of the club. If the topics

for discussion are bulletined four or five days before the meeting, and if each member comes prepared to say something on the subject, a lively and interesting time may be expected. Many a knotty problem may be thrashed out, and many a backward student encouraged to express himself in public. Talent may be developed in this way which would never appear if the formal debates were allowed to usurp the whole attention of the club.

We are indebted to Dr. Goodwin for allowing us to publish the address on "Science and Religion" which he recently delivered to the Arts and Science Y.M.C.A.

The series of Sunday afternoon addresses begun by Principal Gordon on November 5th promises to be an interesting and instructive one. It is sometimes said that Queen's students are placed at a disadvantage in not being able to hear the great lecturers, preachers and singers who come to the larger cities. There is some truth in the statement, but the system of having Sunday afternoon services is doing much to turn this weakness to a strength. When we can hear the best that is to be had from men of our own and nearby universities, and occasionally from the great outside world, there is really very little to complain about.

In a recent address to the freshman class at Harvard, President Eliot said: "It is well to learn to work intensely. It is well to do in one day what it takes three to do ordinarily. It is well not to take four years to do what can be done in

three." The *Rochester Union* adds that "it is well not to take three minutes to do what can be done in two" and calls it good advice when applied to track athletics. *Harper's Weekly* says the advice is not good when applied to eating. It is probable that Dr. Eliot meant no more by his statement than to give some sound advice on hard work. As such it is all right. But after all, a college course is much like a meal. It is possible that the benefit received may be in direct ratio to the time taken to complete the course. The excellence of a college course does not consist in the number of exercises done, in the number of books read, nor in the time spent on these exercises and books. The great benefit comes from the personal influence, direct or indirect, of the professors. Some students, of course, may be able to secure the full benefit of this influence in three years, but in the majority of cases a period of four years is found to be none too long. As an American paper neatly puts it, "What the three-year graduate gains in time he is apt to lose in flavor."

Ladies.

IT has occurred to the editors of this department that they would not be living up to the dignity of their position if they did not from time to time put in a real editorial. However, we believe firmly in the old maxim, "When you have nothing to say, say it," and accordingly silence has prevailed so far. But the time has come at last, and with a distinct message in our minds we may safely speak.

Gentle reader, if you want to know what a man really is, don't judge him

by his coat,—that is entirely passé; nor by his face,—that is an inheritance, and he may have degenerated from his ancestors, or possibly have improved on them. Even his linen is not an infallible standard, though of great value as a negative test. His manner of handling a fork may not fall under your observation. His ties count for little,—he may be color-blind. But there is one true, infallible test, and that is, his way of using the three words,—*lady, girl, woman*.

Everyone will remember the clergyman who modified the marriage ceremony to ask the groom if he would have this lady to be his wedded wife. That of course is an extreme case, but we constantly meet persons who fight shy of the good honest word *woman*: who call any unmarried person of the female sex a "girl," be she twenty or fifty years of age; who spoil any meaning there is in the word "lady" by applying it without discrimination to the gentlewoman and to the vulgarian, or who commit any other of a thousand such solecisms.

But we know the intelligent reader will easily supply the details, and will agree with our conclusions, which are, that no amount of mere education will teach a man when to say *woman*, when *lady*, when *girl*. If his father before him was a gentleman, he will not make gross blunders. But it needs at least three generations to produce the man who will use the words with infallible instinct, always the right one in the right place, and so naturally that neither he nor you will ever know he uses them at all.

LEVANA GOSSIP.

The Levanites and some of their friends had an unusual treat on the

afternoon of November the eighth, when they witnessed the presentation of three scenes from *Nicholas Nickleby*.

When the curtain rose the quaint costumes of Mrs. Nickleby and of Messrs. Pike and Pluck roused such an outburst of laughter that it was with difficulty order was restored. But presently the spectators were able to follow the very elaborate ceremony by which Mr. Pike introduces himself and his friend. Mrs. Nickleby runs on in her usual voluble style, the obliging little housemaid brings in some "half-and-half," and the scene closes with much bowing and kissing of hands.

An instrumental solo by Miss Annie McArthur filled in very agreeably the interval between the scenes, and then came Miss Fanny Squeers' tea-party. Miss Fanny acted the part of the simpering young lady to the life, and Miss Tilda Price looked so pretty in her ringlets that no one blamed blg blundering John for kissing her, though poor Nicholas could not be wheedled into following his example with Fanny. The costumes were very queer and old-fashioned, and the scene was exquisitely funny, beginning as it did with tea, going on to cards, and ending up in a grand general quarrel.

Between acts Miss Hughes gave a very pretty vocal solo. And then came the scene in which Nicholas is engaged as French tutor to the Kenwigs family. It would be hard to say who on the stage attracted most applause; whether it was the pompous Mr. Lillyrick, with his unalterable dignity and decorum, or Miss Petowker, or Nicholas himself, or Mrs. Kenwigs in her finery, or the four lit-

tle Kenwigses with their meek manners, their pigtails and their pantalets, but we are inclined to think it was the latter. Everyone knows there are some very young girls in college, but most of us were surprised to find four twelve-year-olds in our midst.

The little drama closed with a tableau showing all the quaintly-costumed actors in a pretty group, and everyone went away feeling really grateful to the girls who had spent so much time and taken so much trouble to make the affair the success it had turned out to be.

The following is an extract from an actual letter received from home by one of the girls this week. The eleven-year-old was telling of her Sunday-school experience, and these were her exact words: "First we change the books. I am assistant librarian. I have read them nearly all, and know the kids and what will be suitable for them. They have to take what I give them. Then we sing, and then the whole Jim-bang of us go up to the front of the church and have responsive reading."

Here is another story from the same family. It was in day school, and the little maid was writing a list of feminine forms corresponding to the given masculine ones. Puzzled over some of the unfamiliar words, she still did her best, and one of the attempts was "masculine, monk; feminine, monkey."

Y. W. C. A.

At the regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. on Friday, November 27th, Principal Gordon gave an address on "The Influence of a University Training on the Home Life." He pointed

out that the home should be the one place where Christian training had the greatest sphere of influence; that no nobler or better work was ever given to any woman, than that of being a home-builder, in the truest sense of the word. He added that platform speaking was not the aim of a woman's life. One part of his address came home forcibly to many, when he said that with all our training we need much yet to bring us to the level of our mothers and grandmothers.

At the close of the address each girl was presented to the Principal, who in his kindly sympathetic way welcomed all to Queen's.

A member of '06 has made an important discovery. Without the slightest extra effort on her part, she attends Honor French and yet has luncheon at twelve; she rises at seven instead of eight, retires at ten instead of eleven, and as a natural and inevitable consequence finds herself healthy and wealthy and wise. It all comes from setting her watch an hour wrong.

Treason in the camp! There is a rumor abroad that one of the ladies is handing Levana jokes in to the men editors, forgetting they are our lawful prey. Let her return to the path of virtue.

If a thing is difficult to be accomplished by thyself, do not think that it is impossible for man. But if anything is possible for man, and comfortable to his nature, think that this can be attained by thyself too.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Arts.

THE Arts Society yearly appoints a board of curators to look after the Reading-Room. The chief duties of the board are to keep the latest papers and magazines on the tables, and to see that none of the rules or regulations governing the Reading-Room are violated, at least while they are present. As may be expected their duties are none too pleasant and the students should not be too loud in their complaints, if they occasionally find, say a September magazine, on the table when the November number is obtainable in the bookstores, or a copy of one of the leading dailies bearing a date a week old, when the latest issue possible should be on hand. The Curators, it must be remembered, cannot always be responsible for the negligence of the publishers or of the postal service.

Perhaps too it might not be unwise for the sake of the uninitiated, and likewise of the backsliders, to publish the Reading-Room regulations:

1. As this is a *reading-room* and not a *club-room*, whistling, talking, reading aloud or other interruptions are strictly prohibited.

2. Papers, periodicals and furniture must not be mutilated or removed from the room.

3. No *sitting* on the *tables*, or using tables or chairs as footstools will be allowed.

4. *Spitting on the floor* or *throwing waste paper* is prohibited by the general college regulations.

5. No reading matter or advertising bills will be left in the reading-room, except by permission of the curators.

6. Hats and caps are not worn by gentlemen, in any part of the Arts Building.

The curators respectfully ask for the co-operation of all students in enforcing the above regulations. All violations will be dealt with by the *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis*.

There is a tradition that in days gone by the laws governing the conduct of students in the Consulting Library in the New Arts Building were so severe and unjust that talking was absolutely forbidden. Furthermore, there even used to be found some with the hardihood to maintain that the Red Room, if the truth were known, was set especially apart for the convenience of those who wished to employ their spare moments around college in quiet study. Now it may be of interest to those whose minds linger with fondness on the past to learn that the deciphering of old records and inscriptions has verified the tradition. One of the inscriptions, the least damaged by time, reads:

*Talking is
Strictly Forbidden
in the
Consulting Library.*

An extract from another somewhat damaged record contains an ordinance that cannot but excite amusement in these modern days:

Strict Silence Must be Observed!

A very gratifying feature of the recent football game between Toronto and Queen's was the loyal support given our team in the face of certain defeat. Anyone can root enthusiastically for a team when it is rolling up

a big score, but it requires loyalty of a far truer type to support a losing aggregation. Still this is after all not to be wondered at, for is it not a tradition at Queen's that we must stand by each other through good report and bad report? The contrast, however, between the behaviour of our men when losing and that of students from other colleges cannot fail to strike the attention of anyone who has followed the athletic fortunes of Queen's during the last few years.

She (to Mr. B-ch-nn-u at Y.M.C.A. reception)—Are you really a freshman, Mr. B-ch-nn-n?

Mr. B. (with pained surprise)—Oh, no, indeed!

She (perplexedly)—But you are wearing a white button-hole bouquet.

Mr. B. (with relief in his voice)—Oh, that's because I'm a first year man.

Fair partner (to S-ll- at Sydenham Street Church reception, when conversation had begun to lag)—Silence is golden, Mr. S-ll-.

S-ll- (catching gladly at the opening)—Speech is only silver you know.

Fair partner (suggestively)—I should prefer a little *brass* to either silver or gold.

It has since dawned on S-ll-, thanks to the services of two divinities, that it was certainly "up to him." He now looks forward with trembling anticipation to the next meeting.

It is rumored that C-rn-rr and Ush-- are taking a combined course in boxing and jiu-jitsu preparatory to entering on their duties as constables of the Senior Year in Arts. As this

information is reliable we caution all delinquents who may be served with summonses to surrender themselves without resistance.

'07 Arts has decreed a Thanksgiving meeting to celebrate the return, late though it was, of Sn-d-r and McC-ll-. '06 being the senior year refrains from showing so openly its joy over the restoration of L--dl-w. The trio emphatically deny meeting before returning to Queen's.

Mr. H-ll indignantly denies the rumor that he is preparing to follow shortly the example of F-rnh-m, his last year's room-mate.

Divinity.

THE unusualness of the Divinity column appearing in the JOURNAL before the faculty lectures have begun is like the preacher beginning his sermon at 10 o'clock although the parishioners are not expected until 11. But, on second thought, we are reminded rather that some ill-regulated church clocks run fast, and, do our best, we reach the door just in time to hear the concluding notes of the organ playing the worshippers to their pews. However, the opening voluntary is finished, all or most of us are in our seats ready to take down the various points of all the sermons our learned professors have prepared for us. Not being just ordinary sinners, all the members of the Hall are obliged to profit as much as possible by these sermons, to seek to apply these to their individual short-comings, and even putting themselves to the inconvenience of taking notes, more or less copious, on each daily admonition.

We miss, on the one hand, a number of familiar faces, but on the other hand we are pleased to welcome nine new members to the Hall.

In college circles, at least, Presbyterianism has acquired an increased enthusiasm. A modification of some sort has been necessitated by the circumstances peculiar to each Theological College. In Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, changes have occurred on the staff, but the new element which has entered Queen's and which differentiates this year from the past is not of this character. Queen's begins her theological session with a new enthusiasm—an enthusiasm which comes from the feeling that she holds a larger place in the affection of the church than ever before.

Rev. Robert Laird, M.A., at the last General Assembly, was appointed agent of the Endowment Fund, thus relieving Principal Gordon of those duties which occupied so much of his attention last session. While the theological students will miss the whole-souled sympathy and genial companionship of Dr. Macrae, they are pleased to welcome Principal Gordon to the lecture room again. It does us all good to see that Dr. Jordan has so nearly recovered his old-time form and vigour, but we regret very much that Prof. Macnaughton is not in his usual robust health. It is exceedingly difficult for anyone who has studied under Prof. Macnaughton to picture the professor using his energies sparingly, yet we trust he will consider first the state of his health, and the interests of his Theological students as of secondary importance. We are also very much delighted to learn that Rev. Dr. Milligan is to de-

liver a special course of lectures in January upon the Office and Work of the Christian Ministry.

One of the very interesting discussions as the Alumni was on the advisability of teaching the Shorter Catechism. Dr. Milligan pointed out that it is undoubtedly one of the chiefest documents which the Church has inherited from the past. He maintained that probably it was the sublimest expression of faith and religious life since the writings of the Apostolic Fathers, and that much of the strong moral fibre which for generations has been characteristic of the Presbyterian Church is due, in a large measure at least, to the prominent place which this document has filled in the life and development of the Church. Because of the formative influence it has had on the Church in the past, and also because for the Church of to-day it is yet pregnant with vitalizing truth, notwithstanding the great strides made in Science and Biblical interpretation since the day when the catechism was compiled, he was strongly of the opinion that the Church would make a very serious mistake by discontinuing the discriminate teaching of it in the Sunday School and to the young generally.

It was however pointed out that to-day parts of it could not be taught, e.g., "Adam the first man," "The six days of creation," &c.

Principal Gordon gave it as his opinion that the Shorter Catechism is an invaluable piece of religious literature, and that the Church of to-day would receive rich benefit by using it under discreet guidance. He further said that he had been approached on several occasions as to the advisabil-

ity of having the Catechism revised, but, for two reasons, he counselled the Church not to proceed hurriedly in this matter—in the first place, the time was immature, and in the second place he believed that the Church had enough work on her hands at present in dealing with the question of her Home Missions.

Rev. T. C. Brown, M.A., recently called to New St. Andrew's, Toronto, will be inducted into his charge on Nov. 16th.

Rev. G. B. MacLennan, B.A., was inducted into the Huntsville charge in September.

A. Bright, B.A., of Montreal, has decided to complete his Theological course in the Presbyterian College of his native city.

Medicine.

AT the International Congress on Tuberculosis held at Paris last month, Dr. Behring, a distinguished German Savant, made the startling announcement that he has discovered a cure for the dreaded "White Plague." He declares that he has proven his remedy to be successful in the case of bovine tuberculosis. He wishes furthermore to test its effect on human beings before making it known to the world. So, suffering humanity will have to wait a year before hoping to obtain relief from Dr. Behring's treatment. While this may seem hard, it is most reasonable. So distinguished a scientist does not wish to do as the inventors of so many "Consumption-can-be-cured" nostrums, but wishes to be absolutely

sure of the ground whereon he stands. He would not likely have given the matter any publicity had he not been reasonably certain that his remedy will be efficacious.

The discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, Dr. Koch, some years ago claimed to have found a serum—tuberculin—which would destroy the germs of consumption; however, it failed in its purpose and is now chiefly used in the "tuberculin test" for animals to ascertain whether or not they are afflicted with tuberculosis. Dr. Behring prepares from the toxic principle of tuberculosis a substance which, upon inoculation into the tissues, assists them to resist the infection and destroys the bacilli of infected parts.

Prof. Behring has already acquired fame as one of the chief exponents of the anti-toxin serum for diphtheria which previous to this discovery was attended with great fatality. Should he be successful in his present venture, he will be heaped with honors, rewards, incomes, titles, &c.; but we fancy the greatest reward he can have will be the gratitude of countless thousands of afflicted ones, and the feeling that he has been of service to others. Therein lies one of the essential differences between the true physician and the charlatan.

The City of New York seems recently to have made a great advance in its educational affairs. Each pupil on entrance to the public schools undergoes a thorough physical examination by the Medical Inspector of the Health Department. If any disease or defect be found the parents of the child are notified and referred to their family physician. In the phy-

sical examination, special attention is paid to the child's metrition, to cardiac and pulmonary diseases, to nervous troubles, deformities of limbs, spine or chest, and eye, ear, nose or throat affections. Children having tuberculosis are to be taught separately from the others and cared for in sanatoria; those with heart disease are not allowed to enter violent athletic contests and are not crowded too much mentally. Those with St. Vitus' Dance and other nervous disorders are also treated and educated separately. Pupils having defective vision—and about 33 1-3 p.c. of those examined are in this category—are fitted with glasses. Hitherto physical defects accounted for much of the backwardness in classes as well as for truancy and other bad habits leading to crime and immorality. As will be readily seen, the new system must produce beneficial results, both in the health and in the education of children, who in turn will demand even better conditions for the succeeding generation; it will likewise go far to reduce the ranks of the future paupers, cripples, consumptives, insane and criminals.

The Commission of Internal Revenue of the United States has decided that after Dec. 1st of this year, every druggist selling patent medicines having whiskey or other distilled spirits as the chief ingredient, shall pay a liquor-dealer's license. The manufacturers of these medicines will also have to pay the special tax imposed on distillers and rectifiers.

In connection with the Alcohol-in-patent-medicine discussion we notice

the following recipe: "Buy in large quantities the cheapest Italian Vermouth, bad gin and bitters. Mix them in the proportion of two of Vermouth to three of gin with a dash of bitters, dilute, and bottle them by the short quart, label them, 'Smith's Revivifier and Blood-Purifier; dose, a wineglassful before each meal'; advertise them to cure erysipelas, bunions, dyspepsia, heat rash, fever and ague, and consumption; and to prevent loss of hair and teeth, small-pox, old age, sunstroke and nearsightedness."

The following anecdote is also related:—

"An estimable lady visited her dissipated brother in New York—dissipated from her point of view, as she was a pillar of the W.C.T.U.—and he frequently took a cocktail before dinner and came back with his breath scented, whereon she would weep over him as one lost to hope. One day in a mood of exasperation, when he hadn't had his drink and was able to discern the flavor of her grief, he turned on her: 'I'll tell you what's the matter with you,' he said. 'You're drunk—maudlin drunk!' She promptly and properly went into hysterics. The physician who attended diagnosed the case more politely but to the same effect, and ascertained that she had consumed something like half a bottle of Kilmer's Swamp Root that afternoon. Now Swamp Root is a very creditable 'booze' but no weaker in alcohol than most of its class. The brother was greatly amused until he discovered, to his alarm, that his drink-abhorring sister could not get along without her patent-medicine bottle! She was in a fair way quite innocently of becoming a drunkard."

Dr. Forrest Weatherhead, graduate of Queen's, Arts '99, Medicine '03, recently resigned the house surgeoncy of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun. His departure is very much regretted, as shown by the handsome presentation made to him by the officers and employees of the institution.

Dr. Weatherhead was also presented with the medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society for his bravery in saving the life of Miss Bainbridge, of East Orange, N.J., while she was bathing at Echo Lodge last July. Recorder Weir of Montreal, in making the presentation, spoke of the excellent service rendered to the public by the profession to which Dr. Weatherhead belongs, and stated that the result in question was a particularly gallant one. Dr. Weatherhead, in acknowledging the presentation, strongly urged the desirability of teaching swimming at public baths and in schools.

The above-mentioned gentleman was Captain of Queen's Rugby team when they won the championship in 1901, and President of the Alma Mater Society in 1901-02.

Dr. W. T. Sherriff, '03, of the Isolation Hospital, Ottawa, paid a flying visit to the city last week and called at the Medical Den.

In the list of those who passed the Medical Board examinations for the State of Massachusetts, is the name of Donald L. MacKinnon, a native of Lake Ainslee, C.B. Dr. MacKinnon graduated M.D., C.M., from Queen's University last spring, and was one of the successful candidates in a competitive examination for House Sur-

geoncy in the Boston City Hospital in June. While holding this position, he wrote on the State Board examinations, making an average of seventy-six per cent. on all the work.—*Halifax Herald*.

Dr. F. Ellis, '03, visited in the city on his way home from a hospital in New York City, where he has been engaged as house surgeon.

Dr. J. Lalonde, '04, of Port Neuf, Que., renewed old acquaintances here last week.

Dr. J. Sparks, '05, has been appointed house surgeon at the K.G.H.

A prominent member of the final year has, we understand, become quite proficient in the art of barbering.

There is an unusually large Freshman class. New students are coming in every week. The final year also is quite large, including nearly all the last year's '06 men, together with some recruits from other colleges.

Mr. Jas. Reid, after having spent a very good vacation in the Wilds of New Ontario, returned last week to college.

"The limb that ye do, by two and two,
Ye shall 'grind off' one by one."

—From Sr. Demonstrator's Kipling Extracts.

Fee—"Say, boys, you ought to see mine and Morrison's dissection."

All-re—"Feengairs were made before forceps.

L-ngn-re—I wish Eby would temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

Science.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being shown in the inter-faculty football contest, which is being played this fall for the Lavell cup. Science has a strong team and should be winners. The first game, Science vs. Arts, resulted in a victory for the former by a score 13-0.

Science Hall is represented as follows:—

Full-back, L. Malcolm; halves, Gleason, Williams, Bailie (Captain); quarter, Cunningham; scrimmage, Malloch, Baker, Orr; inside wings, Timm, Gillis; outside wings, Dobbs, Strothers.

One thing that may have been noticed by many followers of football and hockey, who have attended inter-collegiate games in Kingston, is the lack of well-organized and systematic "rooting" by the students. It is quite the custom in American universities for the various classes and years to appoint "yell captains" and have a thorough organization. The encouragement given a team in this way is considerable, and cannot fail to stimulate the players to greater efforts. Queen's yell is a most excellent one for the purpose, and its effect would be doubled if a little more system were adopted in giving it.

With the rapid growth of the Science faculty and the large increase in the number of registered students the thought may have occurred to some that Science could support a paper published by Science men, and dealing more particularly with their interests. This might take the form of an annual history of the various

years, or a regular monthly or quarterly publication, discussing all matters of interest to Science students, both in the university and outside. Such a paper might quite easily be started on a small scale, and would undoubtedly grow.

The Science dinner has always been the feature of the fall term in the past, and has grown steadily from a very humble affair to a well-organized dinner. The catering and service secured have always been the best, and no effort nor expense has been spared to make it a success in every particular. Let us endeavor to keep up the record this year.

Cement manufacture is becoming quite an industry among third-year students in civil engineering. Some specimens of their handiwork can be seen in the basement of the Engineering Building.

The Babcock and Wilcox Company are issuing a catalogue entitled "Steam," which contains a fund of practical information with regard to the production of steam, and the construction of modern boilers.

Small boy to Messrs. J. L. King and W. A. Pinkerton, who are watching the "Flaming Arrow" street parade, dressed in true western style: "Say, Mister, is your show any good?"

"Cardinal" Woolsey is spending a month at Cobalt examining silver-cobalt claims.

R. G. Gage, '05, paid his old friends in Kingston a short visit last week.

An addition has been made to the equipment of the mining laboratory in the form of an impact screen manufactured by the Colorado Iron Works.

G. C. Bateman, '05, is mine surveying in Nova Scotia.

Athletics.

TWO questions of considerable interest came before the executive of the C.I.R.F.U. at its meeting on Friday night, Oct. 27th, at Montreal. The first of these was McGill's protest of the referee's decision in the McGill-Ottawa game at Ottawa on Oct. 14th. The play which resulted in the protest was somewhat as follows:—McGill had obtained a try, but in the attempt to convert Bawlf of Ottawa succeeded in touching the ball before it went over the cross-bar. In accordance with Rule IV, which reads, "When the ball is kicked (except by a punt, flying kick, kick-out, or kick-off), from the ground without touching the ground, or any other player, over the cross-bar, it shall be a goal," the referee decided that a goal had not been made. It was this decision that was protested by McGill, with the idea, we understand, of clearing up any ambiguity that might exist in the rule. The executive by a vote of three to two sustained the protest.

Without discussing the value of the rule as such, a question with which the executive has nothing to do at a special meeting, the decision of the executive would seem to be mistaken. The rule reads so plainly that no possible doubt as to its meaning could arise. If it needs changing, there is

no difficulty in setting the proper machinery into motion to secure the change. In the meantime players and referees alike are left in a doubtful position—the former not certain that a game won on the campus might not be afterwards lost in committee, and the latter not certain that he will be supported by the executive in governing the game according to the rules supplied him. Good football cannot be secured if the game is to be governed not by a code of rules but by the caprice of the executive or members of the executive. One is at a loss to understand why a special meeting of the executive should have presumed to deal with a question so evidently beyond its duties.

The other question was that which arose out of the game between Queen's II. and R.M.C., supposed to be played at R.M.C. on Oct. 21st. On that occasion, the officials, the responsibility for whose appointment rests with the president of the executive, failed to appear. As the teams could not agree on officials no game was played. In view of the fact that the winner would be forced to play McGill II. on the following Saturday, Queen's asked that the game be played as early in the week as possible. R.M.C. refused to accept any date but Saturday, Oct. 28th. Meanwhile the game between Toronto I. and Queen's I. had been arranged for Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 26th, and R.M.C. discovered that that day would also be satisfactory to them. Word was received from the president of the executive on Tuesday ordering the game—Queen's II.-R.M.C.—to be played Thursday morning. Queen's accepted the date. R.M.C. evidently did not. Word was re-

ceived Wednesday at 4 p.m. countermanding the former order, and making Thursday afternoon the time of play. Queen's naturally objected to a change being made at such a late date, evidently at the mere request of her opponents. Final orders to play the game on Thursday afternoon were received by the Queen's management at 8.30 o'clock on Thursday morning. As it was then too late to get the team together the game was not played. A letter was sent to the executive explaining the condition of affairs, but by a vote of three to two the executive sustained the right of the president to order the game played on Thursday afternoon.

These, so far as we can find, are the facts of the case. No criticism is due the executive in maintaining the right of the president to order the game played on Thursday afternoon. A special condition had arisen and it is necessary that there be some central authority with whom the decision of such a matter must rest. In this regard the action of the executive deserves no blame. But blame must attach itself to the manner in which the president exercised his authority.

It was the duty of the president to send officials for the scheduled game on the afternoon of Oct. 21st. This he not only failed to do, but he failed as well to give notice of his failure to the clubs interested. Had that notice been sent on Saturday morning no difficulty would have arisen, as officials would have been arranged for. This neglect on the part of the president was followed up by what looks very much like weakness, in deciding when the game should be played. With a game scheduled for the next Saturday, fairness to the teams re-

quired that the game be played by Wednesday at the latest. But R.M.C. refused to play before the next Saturday, and their refusal was seemingly accepted by the president. Thus he had accepted the principle that the competing clubs had a right to be consulted as to the date. The R.M.C. discovered that after all Thursday might do, the president of the executive was quite agreeable, and the game was arranged for Thursday morning. Again a contrary breeze came from the R.M.C. and at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon Queen's received word to play the game on Thursday afternoon instead of Thursday morning. Upon objection being raised to a change for no apparent reason and at such short notice, word was received at 8.30 Thursday morning that the game must be played that afternoon. The action of the president would seem to be characterized by weakness throughout the whole matter. Intentional unfairness we believe there was none. But there was the unfairness that always arises when the position is too large for the man. Had the president taken a firm stand from the first, no trouble could have arisen. But he dallied with the question so long, that he was seemingly glad to come to any solution of the difficulty, however unreasonable it might be.

So far as victory is concerned, and it means considerable even to university athletics, Thanksgiving Day could not be called a successful day to Queen's football. To begin with Queen's Association team was defeated in the morning by 3 to 0. Notwithstanding the inequality of the score, some good football was played,

but the combination of the home team seemed to go to pieces in the latter part of the second half. In the afternoon the senior Rugby game between Queen's and Toronto University was played. In the first half the play was good. Queen's played against a stiff breeze and held their opponents down to 4 to 0. But in the second half Toronto played much the stronger game. The final score was 20-6.

OTTAWA COLLEGE 19—QUEEN'S 15.

The excursion to Ottawa on Friday, Nov. 3rd, was fairly large and a good game of football was seen. In the first half Queen's played against the wind. Queen's started the scoring by two rouges, but at half-time the score stood 13-8 in favor of Ottawa College. Ten minutes before the end of the game Queen's was 2 points ahead, but the game was lost in that time. Up to this time the play was good but Queen's seemed to develop a ragged streak and Ottawa College won by a score of 19-15.

The inter-faculty Rugby games have excited considerable interest. So far Science has probably shown the best form. On Tuesday, Nov. 7th, Science won from Arts by 13 to 0. The game was full of snap from start to finish. On Thursday, Nov. 9th, Medicine won from Arts by a score of 3 to 1 in a very close game. The inter-faculty games should have the effect of arousing a wholesome rivalry in athletics, that will result in increased interest in football.

In buying, don't put a premium on indifference to the students' publications as advertising mediums.

CALENDAR.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY

Every Saturday evening at 7.30.
Nov. 18—Inter-year Debate, Sophomores vs. Freshmen.
Nov. 25—Nomination of A. M. S. officers.
Dec. 2—Annual Election of Offices.

ARTS SOCIETY

Tuesday, Nov. 21 and every alternate Tuesday thereafter.

LEVANA SOCIETY

Every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m.
Nov. 22—'08 vs. '09 Debate. Subject: "Resolved that war is at times beneficial and necessary to human progress."

ÆSCULAPIAN SOCIETY

Meets Friday at 4 p.m. weekly.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY

Friday, Nov. 24, and every alternate Friday thereafter.

Y. M. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.
Nov. 17—Address by Prof. Callander.
Nov. 24—Sophocles and Christ. T. S. Duncan, M.A.
Dec. 1—Regeneration. D. A. MacKerracher, M.A.

Y. W. C. A.

Every Friday at 4 p.m.
Nov. 17—"First Things First." Misses Stewart and E. Ferguson.
Nov. 24—The Excellency of Christian Knowledge. Misses C. McRae and Dunlop.

Dec. 1—Missionary Work in the West.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

Nov. 19—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., Montreal.
Nov. 26—Prof. Shortt.
Dec. 3—Prof. Kilpatrick, D.D., Knox College.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

Every Saturday morning at 11.

ATHLETICS

Nov. 17—Excursion to Montreal for Queen's McGill game.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Practice hours as follows,
Ladies' Glee Club—Tuesdays at 4 p.m.
and Fridays at 5 p.m. in Levana room.

Mandolin and Guitar Club—Monday and Friday at 5 p.m. in Convocation Hall.

Male Glee Club—Monday and Thursday at a quarter to seven in Convocation Hall.

Lectures by Prof. Goldmark on Nov. 20th, 21st and 22nd. Price of tickets 75c. for three lectures, 50c. for one.

NOTE.—Secretaries of the various societies and clubs and years are requested to inform the Associate-Editor of any errors or omissions in this list and to furnish him with dates and programmes of any meetings they wish announced.

Musical News.

DON'T forget to watch the calendar for the hours of practice of the clubs, and be sure to be on hand sharp on time.

Mr. Merry has been appointed Director of the Mandolin and Guitar Clubs. As leader of the Opera House orchestra he has put new life into its work. And his enthusiasm for good music insures success to the Mandolin and Guitar Clubs.

All students who wish to understand music more thoroughly would do well to patronize Prof. Goldmark's lectures. He is brought here by the Ladies' Musical Club, and that fact should enlist the support of many. For this club is most active in striving to develop a more intelligent appreciation for the best music, and Prof. Goldmark presents his subject in such a form that everyone obtains a clearer insight into the essential characteristics of music.

The Musical News of next number it is hoped will be in the hands of a regularly appointed musical editor.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

AT the meeting of the Alma Mater Society on the evening of November 4th, Mr. W. Beggs, second vice-president, occupied the chair. The conversat committee reported, recommending that the conversat be held on the evening of Friday, December 8th. A general committee was appointed to arrange for the successful carrying through of the function. This committee meets in the Old Arts Building every Saturday morning at eleven o'clock.

The final report of the Hospital Ticket Committee was adopted.

The report of Queen's representative to the meeting of the I.U.D.L. at Toronto was received, but its adoption deferred until a later meeting as there were several points which required discussion.

The resignations of the President and Captain of the Association football team were received, and the vacancies caused thereby filled. D. C. Ramsay was elected President, and L. L. Buck, Captain.

The secretary was authorized to collect \$5.00 from each of the faculties, Medicine, Arts and Science, for torches used in the parade.

At the meeting of the society on November 11th, the General Committee of the conversat recommended the appointment of several sub-committees. The following are the conveners:

Reception Committee—R. A. Wilson.

Invitation Committee—G. A. Platt.

Finance Committee—H. P. May.

Refreshment Committee—R. D. City.

Programme Committee—D. A. McKerracher.

Decoration Committee—K. V. Gardiner.

The Theatre Night Committee reported progress. It will be impossible to have Ben Greet for a night before Christmas. It may be, however, that he can come in the latter part of January. The committee recommended the postponing of Theatre Night until this time.

A motion was passed tendering the cordial thanks of the Society to Dr. W. H. Lavell for his kindness and thoughtfulness in presenting a cup for the Inter-faculty Rugby football championship.

The first of the inter-year debates for the session was held, the question at issue being: "Resolved, that the new provinces should have been given control of their own crown lands." K. V. Gardiner and J. A. Shaver upheld the affirmative for '07, while A. H. Gibson and R. C. Jackson combatted their position for the senior year. Prof. Matheson, L. L. Bolton and D. A. McGregor acted as judges and decided that the negative had had the best of the argument.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE AND DEBATING CLUB.

THE Political Science and Debating Club appointed its executive for the present session on Wednesday, November 8th. The following are the officers:

Hon. President—Prof. Shortt.
 President—W. L. Uglow.
 Vice-President—G. A. Platt.
 Secretary-Treasurer—L. K. Sully.
 Critic—A. Calhoun.
 Committee—T. Williams, D. A. McArthur, N. B. Wormwith.
 Board of Judges—G. A. Brown, J. A. Donnell, S. M. Polson, D. A. McGregor, W. J. Woolsey, T. S. Duncan, N. B. Wormwith, L. L. Bolton, J. A. McEachern, W. L. Uglow.

It has been felt that the meetings of the club in the past have been too formal, and have not given enough scope for discussion. They have developed a certain amount of debating talent but not enough. A change in

the constitution of the club was therefore made and hereafter the members will meet three times a month. One of these meetings will be given over to a debate, as formerly, but the other two will be devoted to the discussion of live political, social and economic questions. The executive will furnish a topic and appoint a leader, and each member present will be given a chance to say something on the matter in question.

The membership fee of the club has been fixed at fifteen cents. All students of any faculty interested in debating or in political or economic questions are eligible for membership.

Report of representative of the Debating Committee to the meeting of executive of the I.U.D.L. held in Toronto:—

The following shall be the schedule of debates for the ensuing session:
 Queen's at Ottawa—Tuesday, Dec. 5th.

McGill at Toronto—Friday, Dec. 1st.

If Queen's and Toronto win, final debate will be at Queen's.

If Queen's and McGill win, final debate will be at McGill.

If Ottawa and McGill win, final debate will be at McGill.

If Ottawa and Toronto win, final debate will be at Toronto.

Subject of final debate will be chosen before the Christmas holidays, and the debate held not later than the 25th or 26th of January.

Clauses (13—15) of the constitution were struck out and the following substituted.

13. In deciding a debate, the judges shall award to each team a definite number of points for matter

(maximum 75), and for delivery (maximum 25). The term matter shall be understood to mean the logical presentation and arrangement of the arguments, as well as the arguments themselves; and no regard shall be had for the merits of the case *per se*.

14. The I.U.D.L. representative of the university where the debate is held shall furnish to each of the judges before a debate a copy of article 13.

The trophy presented by the University College Literary and Scientific Society was acknowledged, and the stipulated conditions accepted. It was moved that the trophy be presented at the final debate immediately after the debate by the Honorary I.U.D.L. officer of the home team, and engrossed by the I.U.D.L. representative of the winning team at the expense of the League.

It was moved that \$25 be levied forthwith on each society, and all payments be made by the secretary-treasurer; and an additional levy to cover all expenses be made after the final debate.

It was recommended that the executive meeting be held on or before the 15th of October.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

QUEEN'S Dramatic Club reorganized for this session on Tuesday, October 31st. A large number of students attended the meeting and showed a keen interest throughout. In the past the chief weakness of the Dramatic Club was the want of a trainer. This year, however, Mr. Carruthers has undertaken the task of drilling the members, and the year promises to be the

most successful in the history of the club.

The following officers were elected:—

Hon. President—Prof. Cappon.
President—Prof. J. Marshall.
Vice-President—Miss McLean.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. R. Simpson.

Committee — Miss Watson, Miss Millar, Miss Ferguson, D. A. McArthur, L. K. Sully, J. G. Buchanan, J. M. Simpson, L. B. Code.

Critics—Prof. Dyde, Prof. Campbell, Prof. Shortt, Prof. Watson, Miss Saunders.

At its first meeting the executive of the club decided to stage scenes from Twelfth Night and The Merchant of Venice. Already a number of the parts have been assigned and rehearsals have commenced.

Our Alumni.

ALUMNI CONFERENCE.

AS announced in our last issue, the Fourteenth Annual Alumni Conference of Queen's met here on Monday, Oct. 30th. The attendance was good, more members being enrolled than in either of the two previous sessions, a considerable number of new men being among the number.

The Conference opened on Monday afternoon. Rev. J. G. Potter of Peterborough read a good paper on The Problem of Non-Church Goers, and a most instructive discussion followed, led by Revs. Messrs. Pedley of Montreal and Toronto, Rev. Ernest Thomas of Lachute, and Rev. W. T. G. Brown of Ottawa. In the evening the induction of Prof. Macnaughton to the chair of Church History took place, following which Rev. J.



A. Macdonald of Toronto gave an impressive address on The Place of the Preacher in the Making of the Nation. On Tuesday morning the subject Origin of the Hebrew People was well dealt with by Revs. Gray of Dundas, Anthony of Waterdown, and Logie Macdonnell of Hamilton. At noon Prof. Watson gave the first of his two lectures on Recent Developments in Philosophy, the other being given on Thursday. The main topic of these lectures was the New Humanism of James and Schiller. In the afternoon the subject, Development and Application of the Idea of the Kingdom of God in the Old Testament and in the New, was handled by Rev. Dr. Eby and Rev. W. T. G. Brown.

In the evening Prof. Shortt, who holds the Chancellor's Lectureship, gave the first of his four lectures on the Texture of Modern Society, discussing first the economic aspects. The second lecture, on The Relation of Capital and Labour, was given Wednesday noon; the third, on International Trade and Tariffs, on Wednesday evening, and the fourth, on Corporations, on Thursday evening. These lectures were well attended and all present felt the value of Prof. Shortt's lucid exposition of these topics—topics of such general interest, but on which the ideas of most people are so vague and general. At the close of each lecture an opportunity was given to ask the lecturer questions, and the last lecture especially was followed by a very interesting debate.

On Wednesday morning the topic, Christian Institutions as seen in the Pastoral Epistles, was most ably treated by Revs. Pedley, Thomas and

Prof. Ross. The annual meeting of the Association was held at 2 p.m. Very few changes were made. The President, Rev. Dr. MacTavish of Toronto, the Vice-President, Rev. J. W. H. Milne of Ottawa, and the Secretary, Rev. A. Laird of Kingston, were re-appointed. The Secretary was relieved of the duties of Treasurer, Rev. Dr. MacTavish of Cooke's Church, Kingston, being appointed to that position. The next hour the Conference enjoyed a literary treat in a very interesting paper contributed by Prof. Cappon—The Interpretation of Life by Modern Authors—the authors dealt with being Zola, the younger Dumas, and Tolstoi.

Thursday morning Prof. Dyde handled in a most able manner the topic, The Popular Conception of the Messiah in the Time of Christ, while Rev. D. J. Fraser of Montreal followed on The Gospel Tradition, Motives of its Formation. In the afternoon Rev. D. W. Best of Beaverton, and Rev. Prof. Jordan, discussed the Exodus narratives.

Friday forenoon was one of the most enjoyable periods of the whole Conference. Prof. Jordan in a most sympathetic way addressed the Conference on Biblical Criticism and the Work of the Preacher. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Milligan who, in his characteristic style, with all its old-time vigor and convincing power, spoke of his own experience of the benefit of the study of Biblical Criticism on his work in the pulpit, giving some strong advice to the younger men on the necessity of taking up a systematic line of study outside their sermon-work. Principal Gordon, Prof. MacNaughton, and Rev. Dr.

Macgillivray also furnished interesting contributions along this line.

The Conference on the whole was a success. The printed programme was followed with fewer alterations than were necessary in most of the previous Conferences. The interest in the various subjects was well sustained throughout. Alumni Associations like other organizations feel the need and value of new blood, and the fact that some of the most important subjects were handled by younger men lent an additional interest to the occasion. A most sympathetic spirit of helpfulness and inquiry marked both addresses and discussions.

Queen's graduates are found in all parts of the world, but probably few in districts of such historic interest as that in which Mr. L. P. Chambers and Mr. W. A. Kennedy, two of last year's graduates, are living. Mr. Chambers has sent the JOURNAL the following interesting letter, and we commend his good example to other graduates who can furnish us with items of interest, whether long or short:

The Bithynia High School for Boys,
Bardizag, Ismidt,
Turkey in Asia,
Oct. 15, 1905.

Dear Editor,—Queen's seems far away, as I sit and write this letter in a school-building in the province which Paul did not visit. But as Nicomedia, where Eusebuis was Bishop, is only six miles away (three down a good road into the valley, and three across the bay in a "caïque"); and as Nicaea, where Constantine presided over the council that drew up the Nicene creed, is only eight hours' ride over wood-cutters' trails

through country that reminds one of the Pacific coast, we need not grumble at Paul's going elsewhere.

And as I look out of my bedroom window and see the new two-storey stone building which is being put up by the voluntary contributions of the graduates and old students of this school, I am reminded of the spirit of those students who put up Grant Hall, and as a Queen's man I feel at home. Nor is the spirit of the graduates of this school to be wondered at, for a Queen's man of '66 has been at the helm for fourteen years. And even now another of last year's fledglings is here and should now be in his bed room, though he was not in when I rapped a moment ago. But if he were in and the boys were not asleep we might go down to Dr. Chambers' and give the slogan, three strong.

Another Queen's boy, R. Chambers, '02, has just recently gone to Jena, Germany, after three years' teaching in this school. Unfortunately he left before W. A. Kennedy reached here.

Nor is ours the only school blessed with Queen's men. The International College at Smyrna (the site of one of the seven churches) has on its staff Messrs. McNaughton and McLachlan, old Queen's boys; Mr. Lawrence, taking an extra-mural course at long range and doing well; and Miss McCallum who spent a year in the college where her brother studied for seven years, and whose family is one of the many who open their doors to Queen's students in Kingston. Besides I believe a hearty invitation has been given to some recent lady graduates. It is sometimes supposed by the students themselves that Queen's

unfits one for missionary work, and the invitation may not be accepted. But it seems to me that on the contrary Queen's eminently fits people to be missionaries by overcoming prejudices and thus widening one's sympathies as well as enabling one to adapt himself easily to new surroundings. And if, as Dr. McLaren once said, a Queen's man is generally the one for pioneer work on the home field, surely this land also is a fit field for him.

To-day has been a typical Sunday. After breakfast, at seven, a few of the boys went to the Gregorian (Armenian Christian) Church. Then at ten Dr. Chambers preached in English, in simple enough language to be understood by quite a few of our two hundred school-boys and orphans. After dinner Mrs. Chambers had twenty or more small boys in to sing and tell stories, while Miss Newnham did the same for the orphans. Then at three, in the Bible class, the morning's service was repeated and explained by the teachers in the various classes. At half-past four Kennedy and I took nine small boys out walking. No one else would come as it had been raining all morning. After supper one of the native teachers gave an address in Armenian; and shortly after, at 8.30, the boys went to bed, where I should be also, if I am to get up at six. So au revoir.

LAWSON CHAMBERS.

J. G. McPhail, B.A., '03, B.Sc., '05, is bringing his abilities to bear on managing a 4,000 acre wheat farm near Regina. He will run it on shares with his brother, who is a resident of Montreal. His friends here wish him success in the \$50,000 venture.—*Whig*.

Rev. Dr. John H. Buchanan, B.A., '85, who has spent some years as Medical Missionary in India, attended the recent Alumni Conference. Not having visited Kingston for eighteen years, Dr. Buchanan was greatly surprised but much gratified at the growth of the university. On Friday afternoon he addressed a meeting of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., giving a very interesting account of his work in India.

Dr. J. A. Laidlaw, '03, President of Dr. J. A. Laidlaw, '03, President of the A.M.S. during the session of '02-'03, has been practising medicine in Hamilton since May.

Dr. J. V. Connell, '02, brother of Prof. W. T. Connell, M.D., is practicing at Indian Head, Sask.

We note that the Queen's Endowment canvass is going merrily on in the Presbyteries of Peterborough, Sarnia and Maitland.

At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Chatham a call from St. Paul's and Bethel to Rev. Hugh Cowan, B.D., '05, was sustained. This is the second call Mr. Cowan has received from this Presbytery.

Exchanges.

THE *Notre Dame Scholastic* is, perhaps, the brightest and most attractive college weekly that comes to our desk. Its columns for items of local interest are not too numerous, and are well-balanced, while the short story and contributions of respectable verse take an important place in each issue. Original essays

on literary topics appear frequently; one on Oliver Goldsmith in the October issue is of considerable merit from the biographical point of view. The editorial pages of the *Scholastic* cover a wide field, but for the university paper, which aspires to be a factor in the development of all-round men, we consider comments upon national movements, at least, well within its compass.

This term has brought us sixty-seven more Rhodes scholars. This brings the number of those now in residence up to 146. The maximum total is said to be 190. We hope to see this figure eventually reached. There was a time when we dreaded the invasion of Rhodes scholars. But those who have joined us during the last two years have proved such admirable additions to our community that each succeeding batch is now sure of a hearty welcome.—*Oxford Magazine*.

Remark—In the list of freshmen registered at Balliol College we note as a Rhodes scholar, J. M. McDonnell of Kingston University, Ontario. We are sure that "Jim" will uphold the repute of the earlier Rhodes scholars, and win laurels both as a student and as a man, as he did while with us at Queen's.

McMaster University Monthly (October number) to hand. A goodly share of its space is devoted to the recent changes in the college faculty, especially the elevation of Professor McKay to the Chancellorship, in succession to Dr. Wallace. A spirit of intense loyalty to their little university breathes through every page of the *Monthly*, and it is to be hoped

that as the university grows in numbers, the students will continue to manifest that loyalty by taking as vital an interest as they do now in every phase of college life. To produce even a good college paper requires the united efforts of the whole body of students backing up those special efforts of the staff.

The October *Argosy*, the last Canadian college paper to arrive. We are always pleased to greet the exchanges from sister universities, as each testifies more eloquently than the last to "the growing time" in our Canadian seats of learning. The sketch of Kenilworth is well written and the cuts add interest. "A Legend of the Annapolis" is a fair imitation of Hiawatha.

NOT HIGH FINANCIERS.

George Ade was listening gravely to a compliment. At the end he said:

"Thank you. You remind me of something."

"A little while after the appearance of my first book I went to spend a week in a summer resort outside of Chicago.

"The landlord of the modest hotel said to me:

"'Mr. Ade, you are a literary man, I believe?'

"I blushed and smiled, and answered that I had written a few trifles—nothing more.

"'I have several literary men stopping here,' the landlord went on.

"'Well, I'm rather glad of that,' said I.

"'Yes,' said the landlord, 'I like literary men. They never object to paying in advance. They are used to it.'"—*Ex.*

De Nobia.

DIVINITY—"Why did the Science fellows serenade the R-s-d-nc-?"

D. R. C-m-r-n—"Oh, they were painted black, and like other coons wanted to steal chickens."

Urq-h-rt (after waiting impatiently at the door of Z-n Church for fifteen minutes)—"Those choir practices are a nuisance. She's got to cut them out."

In the Honor English class the Professor has written on the board an extract from Cowper, of which the following couplet is a part:

"That like some cottage beauty strikes the heart,
Quite unindebted to the tricks of art."

J. M. Sh-v-r (who is sitting at the rear of the room and can't see the fourth word of the couplet distinctly)—"Is that cottage beauty or college beauty?", reads next line—"Oh, I guess it must be *cottage* beauty."

SONG OF THE CENTRE SCRIMMAGE.

After the match is over,
After the field is clear,
Straighten my nose and shoulder,
Help me to find my ear.

—Ex.

Freshman—Who is that fellow who spoke at the Alma Mater who looks so much like the Czar of Russia?

Senior—That fellow, my friend, is the Mikado of the Rugby team.

The editor has not his joker with him and is compelled to fill this space without it.

Pope writes:

"True wit is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed."

What would he think of the following poem, dropped into the JOURNAL sanctum?

Little baby
Swallowed thumb,
Eyes bulge,
Body numb.

Scene, room in upper flat of Arts Building where a committee is waiting—Professor of — suddenly appears at the door—"Well, gentlemen, are you all there?"

Sotto voice—"Yes sir; are you all there?"

Scene, the corridor of the Old Arts Building just as Junior Biology is over; '08 stands ready to rush the Freshmen. As the Freshies emerge like a nest of ants, B-k, wild with the joy of conflict, shouts to his minions: "Hold your wings!" and leaps into the fray. Enter Prof. Kn-g-t, and with that smile with which he calms the giddy Sophs, says gently, "Fold your wings." B-k does so immediately, and his example is followed by H-nt-r, H-h-s, C-mn-l-y, Cl-n-y, E-y, et al. In lamblike mildness '08 follows C-st-ll- into Senior Physiology.

In the Senior Philosophy class the Professor remarks—"Byron says—Berkeley says there is no matter, but it's no matter what he says."

Budding philosopher, after the class repeats the remark, thus—"Berkeley says there is no matter, but it's no matter, W-ttie says."